The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. 79 of Vol. V.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [Whole No 494

RICHMOND, (VIRG.)—Printed (on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS) by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun. near the VENDUE-OFFICE.

Four Dollars Per Annum. FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1798. [Ten Cents Single.

To be Rented,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS

HOUSE,

JUST above the Courthouse, lately occupied by Mr Francis Graves, deceased, and the property of Mr Hugh Innes.——It is a most excellent stand for a merchant, and is also well calculated for the accommodation of a family, having a good garden and every necessary out house on the lot. For terms apply to Mr Jacob I. Cohen, on Shockoe Hill.

January 4, 1798. (3m)

There will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, on the 3rd Wednesday in February next, at Powhatan Courthouse, being Court day, from

TEN TO TWELVE LIKELY YOUNG

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the Estate of Francis Goode, deceased.—Half the price to be ready money, credit on the other half to September following. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, may be accommodated by application to Mrs. Goode, near Goode's bridge, Appomattox river. We wish also to sell ONE HUNDRED ACRES of WOOD LAND, in Cumberland county, on the road from Goode's bridge to Richmond, about 20 miles from the latter place. Suits will be commenced against those indebted to the Estate, if not settled prior to the day of sale. A good title will be made to the land and slaves, by

THE EXECUTRIX

January 1st, 1798. 3w

I AM inclined to dispose of a LOT in Richmond, immediately adjoining the *Basin* of the *James river Canal*: Several gentlemen eminently skilled in ship building have viewed the premises and pronounced the situation the most eligible of any for a ship yard in the neighborhood of Richmond.—Any person disposed to purchase may be accommodated with very moderate terms and easy payments. For particulars enquire of Capt. John Clark, or the subscriber.

CHRISTOPHER M'RAE.

Powhatan, Dec. 6th, 1797. [tp

Samuel Myers,

(Next door but one to the Eagle-Tavern)

Has received a fresh supply of superior quality

PORT WINE in pipes and quarter casks,

Prime quality SUGAR,

COFFEE and MOLASSES,

3rd and 4th proof ANTIGUA RUM in hogsheads,

And FRENCH BRANDY in pipes;

Which he will sell at moderate prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, August 10th, 1797.

This day is Published, and for Sale at this Printing Office,

[Price 25 cents]

"THE

ZEALOUS CHURCHMAN:

A

Politico-Theological Sermon;

To be preached before the Honorable the House of Representatives, and Senate of the State of Virginia, by their devoted Servant,

EPISCOPALIUS,

A faithful son of the Church;

With Notes by way of Animadversion,

By REPUBLICANUS."

To which is added,

"THE

BURDEN of ISSACHAR:

A

Politico-Theological Sermon;

Containing Hints for the People of Virginia, &c. By their sincere Friend,

REPUBLICANUS;

Author of the Notes on Episcopalius's Sermon."

Dec 18

Wants Employment.

A YOUNG MAN of a Classical Education, wishes to get employment as Teacher in a private Family. For particulars apply to Mr. Eldridge Harris of the Richmond Academy.

January 1st. 1798. 2w

NOTICE!

ALL persons having claims against the estates of Mr. William Parratt, or Mrs Burgess, late of this city deceased, are desired to apply for payment; and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are requested to come forward and settle the same with the subscriber, or Mr. John Allen, who alone are authorised to receive payment and grant discharges.

MARY PARRATT, Ex'trix of Wm. Parratt, dec. who was Ex'or of Mrs. Burgess

Richmond, Dec. 26, 1797. 5t

To be Rented

For Three Years,

My TAVERN

IN the lower end of Goochland, about 20 miles above Richmond, on the Three Notch'd Road, at present occupied by Mr. James Head Lynch, with about 10 or 12 acres of Land.—Possession will be given the 5th day of January next. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, or to Hezekiah Puryear.

JUDITH PEARS.

Nov. 12th, 1797.

George Green,

HEREBY informs the Public, and his Customers in particular, that he has removed from the Tavern opposite Mr. Booker's, to the OLD CITY TAVERN, kept by the name of *Galt's Tavern*, below the Market—and hopes he has, and shall continue to merit a continuance of their custom.

Richmond, Oct. 12, 1797.

My Stables

Are well furnished with Old Corn and Oats and the greatest attention paid to Horses. I would accommodate Eight or Ten Members of the Assembly, at the next session, on as moderate terms as the times will admit.

GEORGE GREEN.

A GOOD

BLACKSMITH

Will meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES CLARKE.

Powhatan, Dec. 15, 1797.

LAND for SALE.

ON Friday the 26th day of this present month (January) will certainly be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, pursuant to a deed of trust, executed by the late Mrs. Mary Logan, widow of Charles Logan, deceased, of Powhatan county, bearing date the 19th day of November, in the year 1794, and recorded in the Richmond District Court, that VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing Eleven Hundred Acres or thereabouts, situate on Four-mile creek and James river, in the county of Henrico, or such a proportion thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £ 755 9s. with interest thereon from the said 19th day of November, 1794, to satisfy the three instalments now due, and payable according to the said deed, and also the charges and expenses incurred in the execution of the trust. The quality of this tract of land is truly excellent, it answering well for the culture of tobacco, corn and small grain. It adjoins the lands of Mr. Peter Sharp, and Mr. Richard Sharp, and is well known by the name of Deep Bottom. A more particular description is conceived to be unnecessary, the purchaser being left to view the premises, whereon the sale will take place.

ARCHIBALD THWEATT. Trustee.

January 3d, 1798.

NOTICE.

HENRY L. BISCOE having withdrawn himself from the co-partnership of Booker & Burch, the business will in future be carried on under the firm and for the account of Booker & Burch only.

HENRY L. BISCOE.
FARHAM BOOKER.
CHEADLE BURCH.

3d January, 1798.

Wanted to Hire,

A TRUSTY, HONEST NEGRO WOMAN, who understands Cooking, Washing, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

January 1st. 1798.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber about ten days past, a mulatto man named

JOHN;

He is well made, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, and blind of one eye, I believe the left, but of this I am not positive. He had on and took with him a variety of clothing, a description of which perhaps is unnecessary, as he will no doubt frequently change his dress. The above reward will be paid for delivering the said slave to me in Manchester, or securing him in jail and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again.

ARCHIBALD FREELAND.

Manchester, Jan. 3, 1798. tf

I am still desirous to Sell,

1050 Acres of

LAND,

IN this county, on Deep Run, 12 miles from Richmond, & 5 from the entrance to the Canal; it is level, excellently timbered, and most probably contains a Bed of Coal—No part of it is yet cleared, but the soil appears suitable for the culture of Grain. The timber on it if carried to market would be worth more than I ask for the land. If it is not disposed of by the 1st of May next, the whole tract will be sold at Public Auction, or it may be divided to suit purchasers——Half the payment will be required down, the other half in two annual payments, bearing interest with a deed of trust on the premises to secure the same.

Pleasant Younghusband.

Henrico, January 8, 1798. (tf)

A Valuable Estate for Sale,

WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Elegant and Fertile Estate on James River, in the county of Chesterfield, with or without the reversion of the *present Dower*, well known by the name of the

Falls Plantation.

Its advantages from its contiguity to Market (joining the town of Manchester and not over a mile from Richmond) as well as the richness of its soil, valuable Fisheries, &c. is thought needless to enumerate, as any one meaning to become a purchaser and not acquainted therewith would doubtless judge for himself by viewing the premises. Few opportunities occur in procuring so valuable and so desirable an Estate.

Should the purchase be considered of too great magnitude for an individual, it may be sold in such parcels as to accommodate.

☞ The subscriber would also sell by private contract, (should he dispose of the Land) about twenty

LIKELY NEGROES,

his stock of HORSES, CATTLE and PLANTATION UTENSILS, together with the crop of Corn, Wheat, &c.—Part of the purchase money will be required in hand; extensive credit allowed for the remainder and payable in such proportions as may be the most agreeable to the purchasers, so that the contract be secure and a certainty of its ultimate completion.

JAMES HAYES.

January 6, 1798. [3 w]

FOR SALE,

The Tenement,

ON SHOCKOE HILL,

AT present occupied by the Subscriber; consisting of an HALF ACRE LOT; a comfortable small Dwelling House, with one room below, and one above stairs, with good fire places; a convenient Kitchen, Stable, Garden, &c. all in good condition. Ready money would give an advantage to a purchaser, but there will be no objection to the granting some credit, provided that punctual payment at the stipulated period, be inevitably secured. Information may be obtained by application at the premises to

JOHN HOPE

(Alias Barber Cæsar.)

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1798. (2)

Blank Bonds

For Sale at this Office.

NORFOLK, January 4.

☞ The Editors have to congratulate themselves on being so repeatedly enabled to gratify the Patrons of *the Herald* with the latest, and consequently, the most important Foreign Advices.—— By the ship Alexander Capt. Geary, in 36 days from Glasgow, (Scotland) arrived last night, we have received London papers to the 21st of November, and Glasgow to the 24th; from them we hastily cull the following

Very Interesting News

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

Thursday, November 2.

At three o'clock his Majesty arrived in the usual state, and delivered the following most gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ, since I last met you in Parliament, to restore to my subjects the Blessings of Peace, on secure and honorable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

"The Declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to the world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace, and that the long delay and final rupture of the negociation are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend, and, above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

"I have the fullest reliance, under the blessings of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your counsels, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

"Compelled as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail, on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

"During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressure of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive, our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

"The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops, of every description, have acquired fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country: and the repeated successes of my navy over all our different enemies have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory, with which Providence has rewarded the exertions of my fleet, under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

"No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch, hitherto unequalled, the naval glory of the country."

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the war, joined to the happy consequences of our recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expense, consistently with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying the heavy expense which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions; the true value of any temporary sacrifices, which you may find necessary for this purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our Public Credit, and convincing the enemy that while we retain an ardent desire for the conclusion of peace on safe and honorable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest, as long as it may be necessary for maintaining the safety, honour and independence of these kingdoms."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

"The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws, by repressing with promptitude every attempt to disturb our internal tranquility, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our Ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend."

The Humble Address of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1797, with his Majesty's answer.

May it please your Majesty,

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, have taken into consideration the papers which your Majesty has been pleased to direct to be laid before us, on the subject of the negociation into which your Majesty had entered, with a view of restoring to your people a secure and honorable peace. In every stage of that transaction we have recognized your majesty's invariable and unremitted solicitude for our prosperity and welfare; while we have seen on the other hand the most abundant proofs of the continuance of that spirit of inveterate animosity and desperate ambition on the part of our enemies, in which the present contest first originated. Your majesty's conduct, characterized by an unexampled moderation, openness and consistency, has left to the enemy no means of evasion, no subterfuge of disguise or artifice. It can no longer be denied that their conduct is actuated by a fixed determination of excluding all means of peace, and of pursuing, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the happiness and safety of these kingdoms. Even the vain pretence of pacific dispositions is now abandoned, and the real purpose of all their councils, and all their measures is at length openly and publicly avowed. It is to our laws and government that they have declared their irreconcileable hatred. No sacrifice will content them, but that of our Liberty; no concession but that of our envied and happy constitution.

Under such circumstances, we feel the duty which we owe, in this great crisis, to God and to our Country. Animated by the same sentiments which your Majesty has been pleased to declare to your people and to the World; attached to your Majesty by principle, duty and gratitude, & sensibility that it is only from courage, & firmness that we can look, either for present safety or permanent peace; we are determined to defend, with unshaken resolution, your Majesty's Throne the lives and properties of our fellow subjects, the government and constitution of our country, and the honour and independence of the British empire. We know that great exertions are necessary; we are prepared to make them; And placing our firm reliance on that divine protection which has always hitherto been extended to us, we will support you Majesty to the utmost, & stand or fall with our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST GRACIOUS ANSWER.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Nothing could be more satisfactory to

me than this unanimous declaration of my two Houses of Parliament. They are such as the conduct and declared intention of the enemy could not fail to produce. We are engaged in a cause which is common to us all; and contending for every interest which a free and independent nation can have to maintain. Under the blessing of providence I look with confidence to the issue of this great contest; but in every event my resolution is taken. It is such as I owe to God, to my country, and to myself; and it is confirmed by the sentiments which you have this day declared to me. I will not be wanting to my people, but will stand or fall with them, in the defence of our religion, and in the maintenance of the independence, laws and liberties of these Kingdoms.

PARIS October 28

Buonaparte, Commander in chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

"*Head Quarters at Passerlano, 27th Vendemaire.*

"*Citizens Directors,*

Gen. Berthier and Citizen Monge will carry to you the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which has just been signed between the Emperor and us.

"Gen. Berthier, whose distinguished talents are equal to his courage and patriotism, is one of the pillars of the Republic, and one of the most zealous defenders of its liberty. He contributed to every one of the victories of the army of Italy. I am not afraid that friendship will render me partial, in recounting the services of that brave General: but this duty will devolve upon history, and the testimony of the whole army will prove the Historian's truth.

"Citizen Monge, one of the members of Arts and Sciences, is celebrated equally for his skill and his patriotism. His conduct in Italy caused the French to be esteemed. He holds a very considerable rank in my friendship.

"The sciences which have disclosed to us so many secrets, and removed so many prejudices, will render us still greater services.

"New discoveries and new truths will disclose to us secrets still more essential to human happiness. We must love wise men, and protect the sciences.

"Receive, I beseech you, with equal distinction, the distinguished General and the skilled Physician, both of them will render the name of Frenchmen illustrious. It is impossible for me to send you the definitive Treaty of Peace by more distinguished persons.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

[Here follows the Articles of the Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic and the Emperor, which will be given in our next.]

The Executive Directory confirms and signs the present Treaty of Peace with his Imperial Majesty the King of Hungary & Bohemia, negociated in the name of the French Republic by citizen Buonaparte, Commander in chief of the Army of Italy, furnished with powers from the Executive Directory, and commissioned with instructions to that effect,

Done at the Directorial Palace, October 26, 1797.

November 9.

We are still ignorant of the destination of the banished conspirators. It has been reported that the corvette, on board which they were embarked, has been attacked & captured by an English frigate; but this intelligence is not confirmed by our advices from London.

November 10.

It is said that the Directory demands of the American Plenipotentiaries: first, whether their instructions allow them to give satisfaction for the outrage offered to the French government, in the speech the President made on the 16th of May last, at the opening of Congress? And 2ndly, Whether they are authorised to re establish the respective position in which the states stood in 1778, and to annul in the posterior treaties all the clauses injurious to the interests of the French Republic?

November 11.

The negociations at Udina were at the point of being broken off on the evening before the signing of the Treaty of Peace. The Austrian Plenipotentiaries obstinately refused to cede Mantua. Buonaparte, impatient of the resistance, declared the conferences to be finished, and that the sword should decide the dispute. He rose and taking up his hat suddenly, the feather in it struck against some porcelane vases of the richest kind, and threw them down. He begged pardon of the Austrian Commissioners, and observed, he was sorry they would soon have to break still more valuable vessels. He left Udina immediately, and returned to his head quarters at Passerano. Next day at 5 o'clock in the morning the Marquis de Gallo came to him, and declared that the Emperor would agree to the conditions offered on the night before.—The peace was signed in the course of the day.

LISLE, October 30.

Chappe, Director of the Telegraph, to the Municipal Administration of Lisle.

"Citizens,

"I hasten to announce to you, that Peace is concluded between the French Republic and the Emperor."

ROME, October 20.

It is said that Buonaparte, the French minister here, has required of the Pope an answer to the following propositions in the name of the Directory:

1. The court of Rome shall declare either for or against the French Republic.

2. In the former case it shall furnish the French with provisions of every kind.

3. It shall receive a minister from the Cisalpine Republic.

To these the Pope has replied that he is not prepared to answer relative to the first and second points; but that he is perfectly willing to accede to the third.

LONDON, November 6.

The first consequence of the Peace with Austria appears to be the following order of the Executive Directory.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Decree of the 5th Brumaire, October 26th, 6th year.

Art. 1. There shall be assembled, without delay, on the coasts of the Ocean, an army, which shall be called the Army of England.

2. Citizen General Buonaparte is appointed commander in Chief of this army. It shall be provisionally commanded by Citizen Desaix, General of Division, who for this purpose shall instantly repair to Rennes.

3. The minister at War is charged with the execution of the present Decree, which shall be inserted in the Bulletin of laws.

(Signed) LAREVEILLIERE LEPAUX, Pr.

Another Decree———same date.

The Executive Directory, considering that the Queen of Portugal, instead of sending a pure and simple ratification of the treaty of Peace concluded with the executive Directory, in the name of the French Republic on the 23d. Thermidor, year 5 within the two months allowed by that treaty, has put her principal strong places into the hands of the British army—decrees as follows:

The Treaty between the French Republic and the Queen of Portugal, concluded on the 23d. Thermidor, year 5 and not ratified on the part of her said Majesty, is declared to be of no effect. The Minister of foreign affairs is charged to notify to M. Aranjo Dazevedo, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Portugal to quit the territory of the Republic without delay.

(Signed) L. M. R. LEPEAUX, President.

Nov. 11.

Dispathes were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord St. Vincent, dated from the Tagus, where his Lordship arrived on the 10 ult. with the following ships.

Ville de Paris,	*Blenheim,*	*Gibraltar,*
Prince George,	*Bellerophon,*	*Defence,*
Namur	*Swiftsure,*	*Minotaur,*
Princess Royal.	*Majestic,*	*Hector.*

His Lordship left ten sail of the line off Cadiz, to continue the blockade of that Port. The fleet had plenty of fresh provisions and wine, the ships allowance being a pint of wine a day, and the Queen of Portugal allowed a pint of wine and a pound of soft bread per diem.

Letters received by the last Lisbon Mail actually state that the Spanish Troops were sitting off towards the frontier of France, to prevent the French troops from entering Spain under a pretence of invading Portugal.

November 14

An Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of Lisbon is on his way to this country, in order to be on the spot to consult with his Majesty's Minister's on any emergency.

In consequence of the new Issue of Exchequer Bills, the funds yesterday felt a depression of half per cent.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty from Sir John B. Warren, of the French meditating a descent upon the coast of Cornwall.

Overtures have been made from the Court of Spain to this country, for a renwal of Amity, with a view to the recommencement of Hostility with France! The king of Prussia is collecting a large army, and will soon be subsidized by England with the same view.

The last dispatches from Admiral Lord St. Vincent state, that the Spaniars were laying up all their ships at Cadiz for the winter. This circumstance induced his Lordship to return to the Tagus, having left a squadron to watch the enemy.

Lord St. Vincent has discovered that the Tagus is navigable for vessels of 300 tons, at least 12 leagues higher than it has ever been imagined by the Portuguese, that even a small boat could venture. It was the watering party of the fleet that made the discovery; they found, where the natives thought the navigation impracticable, four fathoms of water, and good anchorage.

Accounts received yesterday from the coast of France contradict those on the authority of which it was some time since stated the fleet at Brest was dismantling; on the contrary, it is now said great exertions are making to fit a strong squadron for sea, the general idea prevailing is, that during the winter months, a new attempt will be made against Ireland, which country, in France, is considered as in a state of actual rebellion.

November 15.

It is certain, that the last letters from Lisbon declare in the most decided terms of the Spanish Court having signified to the Portuguese Government, that it would not suffer any French troops to march through Spain to attack Portugal. It is even intimated in some letters that the Court of Madrid was about to make a separate peace with this country.

Nautical Intelligence.

Very far from the Republic of France having given up the idea of any future efforts by sea, we are enabled to state from undoubted authority, that it has 24 ships of the line at present building, 9 of them first rates; and the exertions used to complete them, are unequalled in the history of that or any other nation.

Every person who can use the ax or adze, and can be procured, though altogether unacquainted with ship building, is employed in the Interior under proper directors, in cutting out, boiling and shaping the timber, and the whole is conveyed to the dock yard, entirely ready for the various uses required.

As the timber made use of, however, is by no means properly seasoned, the duration of their ships must be short, and it appears improbable that they can man them; but that they are determined either to try their strength again on the ocean, or to attempt some expedition of the greatest consequence is past all doubt.

The Admiralty have received certain advice that the Toulon fleet is arrived at Brest. We have not learnt the number of ships that have stolen round and evaded the vigilance of our fleets; but the rumour is that they are six ships of the line. This must be that part of their fleet, therefore, which was left at Toulon when the expedition was made to the Adriatic Sea; and the ships of that squadron are not included in the fleet that has come round to Brest.

This measure seems to indicate a serious design of a new armament at Brest. Accordingly, if we may give credit to rumour, the ships which had gone into the inner road have come again into the outer, where they are now lying at anchor, 17 sail in number.

In addition to the above intelligence relative to the naval preparations making by the French, we state from the best authority, that the Spaniards have thirty three or thirty four ships of the line at Cadiz, equipped and ready for sea, besides 8 ships of the line equally equipped, lying in Algesiras Bay, near Gibraltar, and a pretty strong fleet fitted at Carthagena.

A Bill is to be brought into the House for the protection of the underwriters, to oblige all trading vessels to sail with convoy, and not to leave it for the sake of gaining the first of a market. This is to be done by making it impossible for them to break bulk after they arrive in the port of their destination, until the convoy with which they sailed shall also arrive.

November 16.

Yesterday French papers of the 8th, 11th, and 12th, were received in town, but their contents are of little importance. Permission has been given to the French cruisers to capture Portuguese vessels, in consequence of the non-ratification of the treaty of peace.

We have already stated, and on further enquiry we find, very accurately, the general outline of Mr. Pitt's financial scheme, which is to double, treble, and in some instances to quadruple the Assessed Taxes at which each individual is rated, for three years to come. This assessment is calculated to produce from 8 to 9 millions yearly; but as the supplies of the ensuing year are chiefly to be raised on its produce, there must of course be a considerable drawback on the sum total, by the monies paid for advances and discount. The whole sum to come into the Exchequer by this plan, cannot therefore be calculated at more than from 20 to 21 millions sterling.

November 20.

Letters from Madrid, received by the Lisbon mail of Saturday, appear to confirm the statement, that the Court of Spain refuses to admit of the French troops marching across that country to attack the frontier of Portugal. There are no longer any warlike preparations making in the Spanish ports; the troops are moreover withdrawing from the Portuguese frontier, and the camp of St. Roche. The Spanish ministry has undergone a considerable change, of which the Prince of Peace is no longer a member. The exchange of couriers between the two courts of Madrid and Lisbon, during the last month, has been more frequent than at any period during the war.

All the accounts, both public and private, state, that the utmost harmony continues between the Allied Courts of Spain and Portugal.

A squadron, to be commanded by Admiral Lord Duncan, is ordered to be fitted out immediately, for the purpose of cruizing in the North Seas, before the winter season sets in. His Lordship had an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty yesterday on the subject.

HALIFAX, (N. S.) November 24.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH FRIGATE LA TRIBUNE.

As a melancholy contrast to the intelligence from Europe, we are impelled, with the utmost distress, to state, the dreadful fate of his majesty's ship Tribune, of 44 guns, commanded by capt. Barker. This ship, coming into the harbor on Thursday last, stuck on the shoals off Thrumpeap. The tide being somewhat ebbed, every exertion to relieve her proved ineffectual, and she remained there until near eleven the same night, previous to which time it blew a violent heavy gale nearly E. S. E. The guns, except one for signal, and every other weighty article, being thrown overboard, the ship thus relieved, floated a little before high water, when the gale blew strongest; her rudder having been knocked off—the ship leaking excessively, and every thing in the greatest confusion, all attempts to gain the harbor were found impracticable—at this dreadful moment lieutenant Campbell & North, of the Fusiliers, who had been on board to offer their assistance, quitted the ship, intending to lay under her lee & wait the event; but the sea ran too high to admit of it.

The ship drifted directly before the wind until within a small distance of the craggy shore just below Herring Cove, where she foundered—and, terrible to relate (except eleven seamen and marines, and one petty officer) every soul on board have perished!

The number of men belonging to the ship is stated to have been upwards of 240; exclusive of which, about 16 non commissioned officers and privates of the R. N. S. reg.—Mr. Rackum of the navy yard—and, (we mention with peculiar regret) lieutenent James of the N. S. regiment, an amiable and deserving young officer, who had gone on board from humane motives, met the same fate.

The Tribune came out with the Quebec convoy—she is said to have been a most beautiful frigate, and was lately captured by the Unicorn, Captain Williams, June 7, 1796.

November 30.

Further particulars of the loss of the British frigate La Tribune.

The following are among the melancholy particulars of the loss of the frigate La Tribune. When the ship sunk, says the narration of the catastrophe, the scene, sufficiently distressing before, became now peculiarly awful; more than 240 men, besides women and children, were floating on the waves, making their last efforts to preserve their existence. Near an hundred persons were for a considerable time hanging to the shrouds, the tops, and other parts of the wreck; but from the extreme length of the night and the severity of the storm, nature became exhausted, and they kept at all periods of the night dropping off, and disappearing. The cries and groans of the unhappy sufferers, from the bruises many of them had received, and as their hopes of deliverance began to fail them, were continued through the night, though as morning appeared from the few that then survived, it became feeble indeed! the whole number saved from the wreck amounting to eight persons, and several of them so exhausted, as to be indifferent whether they were taken noff or not.

The first exertion made for the relief of the hapless survivors of the wreck, was by a boy of thirteen years old from Herring Cove, who ventured off in a small skiff by himself, about 11 o'clock the next day. and this truly deserving young lad, with great exertions, and at extreme risk to himself, ventured to approach the wreck, and backed his little boat so near to the fore top as to take off two of the men, for the boat could not with safety hold any more; and here a trait of generous magnanimity occurred, which deserves to be noticed. Dunlap and Munroe (two of the survivors) had throughout this disastrous night, providentially preserved their strength and spirits beyond their unfortunate companions, and they had endeavored to cheer and encourage them as they found their spirits sinking; they were now both of them able to have stepped into the boat and put an end to their own sufferings; but their other two companions, though alive, were unable to help themselves; they lay exhausted on the top; without not to be disturbed, and seemed desirous to perish as they lay. Those generous fellows hesitated not a moment to remain themselves on the wreck, and to save, tho' against their will their unfortunate companions; they lifted them up and by the greatest exertions got them into the little skiff, and the manly boy rowed them triumphantly to the Cove, and instantly had them conveyed to a comfortable habitation. After shaming by his example older persons, who had larger boats, he put off again in his skiff, but with all his efforts, he could not again approach the wreck.

An instance which occurred may appear ludicrous, after the many distressing scenes we have noticed, but is so descriptive of that cool thoughtlessness of danger that so often distinguishes our British tars, that it would be inexcusable to omit it. Daniel Munroe, one of the survivors, had as well as Dunlap, got into the foretop; after a while he disappeared, and it was concluded he had been washed away with many others. After an absence from the top about two hours, he suddenly popped his head up the lubber hole to the surprise of Dunlap, who inquired where he had been; he said he had been cruising for a better birth; and it appeared that after swimming about the wreck for a considerable time he had returned to the fore shrouds, and crawled in on the cat-harpins, and had actually been asleep there more than an hour, and said he was, and really appeared to be greatly refreshed.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

The crew of the John *safe.*

A letter was received in town on Saturday from capt. Folger of the John, dated Greenwich (Jersey shore) 28th instant, informing that by the humane exertions of the people of that place, he with the remaining part of his crew and passengers, were preserved from destruction that morning—They were got off from the ship in small batteaus. The captain adds, that the ship was then nearly full of water, but that he expected to save a part of the cargo.

The Consul General of the French Republic in this city has received a letter from M. Tallyrand Perigord, the French minister of foreign affairs, dated on the day after the arrival of our commissioners at Paris (28th Sept.) which mentions, that they had been cordially received by the French government, that the negociation would be commenced as soon as possible—and that he had no doubt of an amicable adjustment of affairs between the two countries.

We are informed by a gentleman just arrived from Nantz, that 70 privateers are in commission out of that place; that during the short time he was there, ten new vessels were launched for corsairs; and, that many more were on the stocks.

NORFOLK, January 4.

The following paragraph concerning our Commissioners, taken from a Glasgow paper of the 13th November, corresponds with that under the Paris date of November 10.

Letters received here from London mention it as a current report there, that the French had refused to treat with the American Commissioners, unless they would, as a preliminary, annul their Treaty with this country; and that the Commissioners having no such powers, had, in consequence been ordered to quit Paris.

RICHMOND

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

Virginia Legislature.

Extract from the JOURNAL of the House of Delegates,

Friday, January 5th, 1798.

Mr. Andrews reported, from the committee appointed to prepare an estimate of the expenses of the civil government, and to report their opinion of the provision which ought to be made for the support of the same, and for the payment of the public debts, that the committee had, according to order, prepared the same, and agreed upon a report, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where the same was twice read, and is as follows:

Estimate of the Expenses of the Civil Government, &c. from October 1, 1797, to October 1, 1798.

	Dols.	Cts.
General Assembly,	26,000	
Officers of the Government,	47,871	
Officers of the Militia,	3,804	
Contingent expenses,	11,704	
Criminal charges, 20,583		
Slaves executed, 3,292		
Guards, 5,671		
	29,546	
Representation to Congress,	719	
Lunatic Hospital,	4,000	
Commissioners of the Revenue,	11 366	
Pensioners,	5,216	
Arsenal,	7,316	
Public Warehouse,	2,863	
Public Buildings,	4,000	
James River Company,	2,620	
Potowmac Company,	4,000	
Appamattox Company,	2,000	
Penitentiary House,	22,138	
4000 stands of Arms, at 13 Dollars,	52,000	
Annual Interest of old Certificates,	4,000	
Interest due to British debtors, about	40,000	
	281,283	

To answer the claims which will accrue, as above stated, there is the following provision, viz:

Revenue of 1797.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Taxes on lands and lots,	60,705	46
on negroes,	48,226	54
on horses,	16,151	66
on carriages	5,218	6
on ordinary licences,	4,095	24

on billiard tables,	3,750	
	158,146	96
Deduct for sheriff's commissions, insolvencies, &c. 12½ *per cent.*	17,268	35
	120,878	61
Law process,	1,628	
Register's fees,	3,000	
	125,506	61
Cash in the treasury October 1, 1797,	115,350	
	240,856	61
Deficiency,	40,426	39
	281,283	

As no other fund can be made productive in time, to answer the above deficiency of 40,426 dollars and 39 cents, there is a necessity of relying on the arrearages for that purpose, although experience does not permit the committee to be sanguine in their expectations from that source.—The following was the state of the arrearages on the first day of October, 1797:

	Dols.	Cts
Arrearages of the revenue taxes prior to '90,	213,273	10
Do. of do. posterior to '89,	57,287	99
	270,561	9
On the 1st day of October, they amounted altogether to	282,179	69
The diminution within the last year has therefore been only	11,618	60
	270,561	9
The arrearages of the certificate taxes are stated to be	102,226	20

The committee find, that the permanent annual expenditures cannot be estimated at a less sum than 240,000 dollars—provided the contemplated importations of arms take place, and if a proportion of the present debt of the commonwealth be annually discharged; which the committee presume the Legislature will consider both just and politic. The committee therefore report, that in their opinion, it will be necessary so to encrease the taxes, as to produce an additional yearly sum of 115,000 dollars.

The said report being read a second time, was, on a motion made, ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house on the state of the commwealth.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, on the memorial of the Baptist general committee; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Callis reported, that the committee of the whole House had, according to order, had the said memorial under their consideration, and had come to a resolution thereupon, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the Clerk's table, where the same was twice read, and is as follows:

"Whereas, the constitution of the state of Virginia, hath pronounced the government of the King of England to have been totally dissolved by the revolution; hath substituted in place of the civil government so dissolved, a new civil government, and hath in the bill of rights excepted from the powers given to the substituted government, the power of reviving any species of ecclesiastical or church government in lieu of that so dissolved, by referring the subject of religion to conscience:

Resolved therefore, That the several laws, the titles of which are as follow, An act for exempting the different societies of dissenters from contributing to the support and maintenance of the church as by law established, and its ministers, and for other purposes therein mentioned; An act to repeal so much of the act for the support of the clergy, and for the regular collecting and paying the parish levies, as relates to the payment of the salaries heretofore given to the clergy of the church of England; An act for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal church; An act to authorise the election of certain Vestries; An act, to repeal the act for incorporating the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for other purposes; and, An act for giving certain powers to the trustees of the property of the Protestant Episcopal church; ought to be repealed, as violating the principles of the constitution, and being inconsistent with religious freedom; and that the law intituled, An act for establishing religious freedom, ought to be declared to derive its obligation from its being a true exposition of the principles of the bill of rights and constitution.

The said resolution being read a second time, a motion was made, and the question being put to amend the same, by subjoining thereto, the following resolution:

"*Resolved however*, That whether "the said religious society denominated the Protestant Episcopal church "under the words or principles of our "constitution, be entitled to hold the "said property or not, is a question of "judicial and not of legislative decision."

It passed in the negative. Ayes 52—Noes 99.

On a motion made by Mr. George K. Taylor, seconded by Mr. West;

Ordered, That the names of the ayes and noes on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Messieurs Wise, (the speaker) Ware, White, John Brown, Boyd, Breckenridge, Miller, Harrison, Peterson Goodwyn, King, Booker, William Gatewood, West, Chilton, Cavendish, John Goodwyn, Snyder, Starke, Pierce, Allen, Shearman, Eppes, Lampkin, Wm. Buckner, Berkeley, Riddick, Foster, Mathews, Upshur, Hurst, Claughton, Cureton, Geo. K. Taylor, Hull, Read, Barnes, Glasscock, Estill, Thos. Johnson, Robert Goodwyn, Wilkinson, Fox, Moncure, Faulcon, Booth, Dudley, Russel, Lee, Griffin, Shield, Newton, Andrews and Fousbee.

And the names of those who voted in the negative are, Messieurs Wharton, Eggleston, Chaffin, Nicholas, Walker, Jos. Shelton, Anderson, Tate, Leftwich, Logwood, Dixon, Ruffin, Fletcher, Perkins, Yancy, Perrow, Moreman, George Buckner, John Taylor, Spencer, Bedford, Tyler, Cheatham, Thos. A. Taylor, Hatcher, Anderson Cocke, Roberts, Banks, Augustine J. Smith, Jennings, Haden, Payne, M'Guire, Magill, Josiah Woods, Hale, Miller, Pleasants, Hutcheson, Bynam, Minitree Jones, M'Kenzie, Fisher, Simons, Thompson, Benjamin Robinson, Arnold, Selden, Price, Bates, M'Daniel, Redd, J. Johnson, Larkin Smith, Hansford, Graham, Jos. Carter, Ellzey, Clapham, Callis, Terrill, Charles Cocke, Lane, Munford, Evans, Ingles, Taylor, Barbour, Hill, Semple, W. P. Roberton, Green, Archibald Woods, Isaac Davis, Wright, Clark, Devan, Mosley, M'Rae, Scott, Venable, Pope, Corn, Wm. Carter, Hadden, See, Willon, Koontz, Walter Davis, Dulaney, Gatewood, Mercer, Towles, Faulcon, Bradley, Meek, George C. Taylor, and Crockett.

A motion was then made to amend the said resolution, by striking out the words, "as violating the principles of the constitution and being inconsistent with religious freedom," in the ninth line thereof

It passed in the negative.

And then the main question being put, that the House do agree to the resolution as reported.

It passed in the affirmative. Ayes 97—Noes 51.

On a motion made by Mr. Cureton, seconded by Mr. George K. Taylor.

Ordered, That the names of the ayes and noes on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Messieurs Wharton, Chaffin, Nicholas, Walker, Joseph Shelton, Anderson, Tate, White, John Brown, Leftwich, Logwood, Dixon, Ruffin, Fletcher, Perkins, Yancey, Perrow, Moreman, G. Buckner, John Taylor, Spencer, Bedford, Cheatham, Thomas A. Taylor, Hatcher, Anderson Cocke, Roberts, Banks, A. J. Smith, Jennings, Haden, Payne, M'Guire, Magill, Josiah Woods, Hale, Thos. Miller, Pleasants, Hutcheson, Bynam, Minitree Jones, M'Kenzie, Snyder, Fisher, Robinson, Arnold, Price, Bates, M'Daniel, Redd, J. Johnson, Larkin Smith, Hansford, Graham, Morris, Joseph Carter, Ellzey, Clapham, Callis, Terrill, Campbell, Lane, Mumford, Evans, Ingles, James Taylor, Barbour, Hill, Semple, Warning P. Roberson, Green, Archibald Woods, Isaac Davis, Wright, William Clark, Devin, Mosely, M'Rae, Scott, Venable, Pope, Corn, William Carter, Hadden, See, Wilson, Walter Davis, Dulaney, Gatewood, Wilkinson, Mercer, Towles, Bradley, Meek, George C. Taylor, and Crockett.

And the names of those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Wise (the Speaker) Eggleston, Boyd, Breckenridge, John Miller, Harrison, Tyler, Peterson Goodwyn, King, Booker, Gatewood, West, Chilton, Cavendish, John Goodwyn, Starke, Selden, Price, Allen, Shearman, Eppes, Lampkin, William Buckner, Berkeley, Riddick, Foster, Mathews, Robert Shelton, Upshur, Hurst, Claughton, Cureton, G. K. Taylor, Hull, Read, Barnes, Glasscock, Estill, Thomas Johnson, Robert Goodwyn, Fox, Moncure, Faulcon, Booth, Dudley, Russell, Lee, Griffin, Shield, Newton, Andrews, and Fousbee.

Ordered. That a bill be brought in pursuant to the said resolution, and that Mr. Callis, Mr. John Taylor, and Mr. Munford, do prepare and bring in the same.

Saturday, January 6.

Mr. Andrews presented, from the Committee for Courts of Justice, a bill, *Repealing so much of the act, intituled, An act, to amend and reduce into one act, the several acts of Assembly for regulating the militia of this commonwealth, as exempts Quakers and Menonists from militia duty*; and the same was received and read the first time, and on the question being put, that the said bill be read a second time?

It passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the bill be rejected.

Tuesday, January 9.

A motion was made, that the House come to the following resolution;

Resolved, That the constitution or form of government of this commonwealth is defective, and that it is expedient to call a convention for revising and altering the same.

The said resolution being read a second time, was on the question put thereupon, disagreed to by the House. Ayes 63—Noes 84.

On a motion made by Mr. Magill, seconded by Mr. Boyd;

Ordered, That the names of the ayes and noes on the foregoing question, be inserted in the Journal.

The names of those who voted in the affirmative are, Messieurs Nicholas, Joseph Shelton, Ware, Anderson, Tate, White, John Brown, Leftwitch, Logwood, Boyd, Dixon, John Miller, Yancey, Geo. Buckner, John Taylor, Spencer, Bedford, Banks, Pegram, West, Augustine J. Smith, Jennings, Chilton, M'Guire, Magill, Josiah Woods, Hale, Hutcheson, Snyder, Fisher, Simons, Robinson, Bates, M'Daniel, Morris, Ellzey, Terrill, Munford, Evans, Barbour, Hill, Archibald Woods, Isaac Davis, Wright, Clarke, Devin, Pope, Read, Corn, William Carter, Hadden, See, Willon, Koontz, Walter Davis, Dulaney, J. Gatewood, Mercer, Towles, Hungerford, Bradley, Meek, and George C. Taylor.

And the names of those who voted in the negative are, Messrs. Wharton, Eggleston, Chaffin, Breckenridge, Ruffin, Fletcher, Perkins, Perrow, Moreman, Harrison, Tyler, Cheatham, Thomas A. Taylor, Hatcher, Anderson Cocke, Roberts, Peterson Goodwyn, King, William Gatewood, Haden, Payne, Thomas Miller, Pleasants, Cavendish, John Goodwyn, Bynam, M'Kenzie, Starke, Thompson, Selden, Price, Redd, James Johnson, Pierce, Allen, Larkin Smith, Brooke, Hansford, Pollard, Graham, Shearman, Joseph Carter, Clapham, Callis, Eppes, Lampkin, Charles Cocke, Campbell, Lane, Wm. Buckner, Berkeley, Ingles, James Taylor, Riddick, Foster, Semple, Mathews, Robert Shelton, Upshur, Warning P. Robinson, Green, Mosely, M'Rae, Scott, Venable, Cureton, George K. Taylor, Tebbs, Barnes, Glasscock, T. Johnson, Robert Goodwyn, Wilkinson, Faulcon, Booth, Dudley, Russell, Lee, Crockett, Griffin, Shield, Newton, Andrews and Fousbee.

Resolved, That the said petition be rejected.

Mr. PLEASANTS.

Query.—If a Law was passed by the General Assembly, making all Gaming Debts recovable before a single Magistrate on the Oath of any by-stander, together with a forfeiture of Office, Post or Place, of every Public Servant, upon due proof of the fact before any Court of Record within the commonwealth, would it not go a great way towards a destruction of that most pernicious practice?

TERMINAS.

January 11th, 1798.

DIED—In this city, on Wednesday night last, JAQUELIN AMBLER, Esquire, Treasurer of this Commonwealth.

Yesterday the General Assembly proceeded by joint ballot of both houses, to choose a Treasurer, in the room of Jaquelin Ambler, Esq. deceased; on counting the ballots a majority appeared in favour of Mr. WILLIAM BERKELEY, of this City.

*** Delinquent Subscribers for this Paper, and those who are indebted for Advertisements, Hand-bills, &c. are most respectfully solicited to make immediate payment.

S. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 12th, 1798.

By Last Night's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 3.

From the Daily Advertiser.

IMPORTANT ADVICES FROM FRANCE.

By the brig Rosetta capt. Tylee, arrived yesterday from Havre, which place he left the 8th of November, advices of that date are received from thence, and from Paris of the 3d of that month.

Capt. Tylee left Havre hastily in consequence of apprehensions entertained there of an immediate embargo; and of the general unfavorable complexion of affairs in that country. He has stated further, that a rupture between France and this country was apprehended—and that the situation of our commissioners at Paris was unfavorable to their views.

In opposition to this, however, there are several letters received in this city by the above vessel, which do not hold out these alarming apprehensions.

One from a respectable house at Havre, dated on the day of capt. Tylee's departure, closes with the following:—"Altho' the American commissioners have not yet been admitted to the directory, we are persuaded there will be no WAR between the two nations: It is more likely that the United States will in future be considered as a nation having no treaty with us"

Our commissioners had been presented; but the utmost secrecy prevailed with respect to the object of their mission. It was reported they had sent home dispatches requesting additional instructions.

PARIS, November 3.

Last night the illuminations were general in consequence of the happy tidings of Peace with the Emperor. The Directorial palace and the Pont Neuf, were the most conspicuous. On this bridge many patriotic songs were sung, and the rejoicing appeared to be general throughout the city.

MENTZ has been definitively delivered up, and our troops have taken possession.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Havre to a respectable mercantile house in this city, received by the Rosetta.

"Havre, 6th Nov. 1797.

"There is now a project of an absolute descent on England! The immortal Buonaparte is appointed commander in chief, on this expedition. There is to be immediately assembled 200 thousand men between Brest and Honfleur, as well as another body of 100 thousand men between this place and Dunkirk.

"Hanover will be immediately attacked, and what will insure our success is, *a secret* article in our treaty with the Emperor, *permitting the passage of our troops.*"

The Rosetta and the Nymph sailed earlier than they should have done, on account of the expectation, that an embargo would immediately be laid on all outward bound vessels

Reports circulate, that our envoys had an audience with the minister of foreign affairs, in which the minister put this question—"*Are you instructed to break with England.*"—and on their answering in the negative, the minister replied—"I am instructed by the directors, not to enter into negociation on any other principles."

We do not understand any thing like that which is inserted in the Diary of last evening, viz.—"That strong evidences existed there of the probability of a war with America."

The papers we receive make no mention of the American envoys.

A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Paris, who had resided a long time in America, received by the Rosetta, dated at Paris, Oct. 24, announces, that the American envoys had been well received; that he had no doubt, but that negociations would go on well—and that there was a probability that the differences would be soon adjusted; in consequence of which a question arose on the subject of sending a new legation to our country, the name of whom is mentioned in the letter, but we could not obtain it.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

The mercantile advertiser of New York says, "the American Hotel at Havre, was at the time capt. Tylee sailed, surrounded by guards."

From the same source we learn that our commissioners are rejected by the French government.

To Be Rented,

THAT well known TAVERN, near Rockett's landing, formerly occupied by Mr. John Roper, deceased, and known by the name of ROPER'S TAVERN.—Application may be made to the subscriber, or Mr. MARKES VANDEWALL at the Vendue-Office in Richmond.

FRANCIS LEWIS.

Henrico, 1st January, 1798. (3w)

RICHMOND THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. TURNBULL.

This Evening, Friday, January 12, 1798,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

AN OPERA, CALLED

Lionel & Clarissa;

OR, THE

School for Fathers.

Between the Play & Farce,

A SONG by Mr. J. WEST.

A SONG by Mr. PRICE.

"JOHN BULL'S DESCRIPTION OF A COUNTRY CHURCH,"

A Comic Song, by Mr. Turnbull.

To which will be Added,

A FARCE, (never performed here) called

Two Strings to your Bow;

OR, THE

Servant with two Masters.

☞ Doors to be opened at five o'clock, and the Performance to begin precisely at six.

TICKETS to be had at Prichard and Davidson's Book Store, at Dixon's Printing Office, of Mr. Turnbull at Mrs. Lyle's near the Governor's, and at the Office of the Theatre—Under Boxes, 6s. Pit and Upper Boxes, 4s6.

*** *No Admittance behind the Scenes.*

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

Agreeable to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery,

WILL BE SOLD, at Captain James Hodge's Tavern, in Osborne's, for ready money, to the highest bidder,

Four likely Negroes,

On Thursday the first day of February next, belonging to the Estate of the late Christopher Branch, in order to satisfy a debt due by the said Estate to David Ross, surviving partner of Daniel M'Callum & Company.

EDWARD BRANCH, ARCHIBALD BASS. } Commissioners.

Chesterfield, Jan 10th, 1798. 3w

On Thursday the 25th instant, will be Sold at the Subscriber's Vendue-Office, in this City,

THE Household and Kitchen FURNITURE of the late Burwell Starke, Esq. dec. comprising a variety of useful and valuable articles.

At the same time will be sold, his LIBRARY, consisting of a large number of Law Books, and other Books of value, in French and English, and some few in Latin.

A catalogue of the books, and the different articles of furniture, may be seen at the subscriber's office.

The terms of sale will be, cash for all purchases under the value of twenty dollars; purchasers for larger sums, to give bond with approved security, payable on the 1st of January next, the securities if required, to be inhabitants of Richmond or Manchester. A discount of six per cent. allowed on all purchases on credit, for prompt payment.

By direction of the Executor,

M. VANDEWALL, v. m.

Richmond, January 9, 1798 } tdf

The Valuable Ship

CHARLES CARTER,

Burthen 359⅝ *tons,*

Now lying at City Point.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at City-Point, on Thursday the 25th day of this month (JANUARY) that part of the ship CHARLES CARTER, with her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, belonging to Alexander Macaulay (represented to be three fourths) taken to satisfy two executions from the court of the United States, for the Middle Circuit and Virginia District, issued against the estate of the said Alexander Macaulay, by Robert Burton, and Donald and Burton.

THOMAS NORVELL,
Deputy Martha, for
DAVID M. RAMDOLPH,
Marshal Virginia District.

January 3rd, 1798.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Miller,

WHO can produce testimonials of his ability. Enquire of the Miller at the Columbian Mills in Richmond.

Richmond, Jan. 8th, 1798.

At a court held for Montgomery county, the 8th day of Nov. 1797.

James Charlton, *Complainant,*
Against
James Scaggs and Rachel his wife, *Defendants* } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are out of this country; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendants appear here at the April court next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper in this state for two months successively, and another copy be posted at the front door of this court.

(A Copy)

Teste, CHARLES TAYLOR, C. M. C.

At a court held for Montgomery county, the 7th day of Nov. 1797

John Davis, assignee of John Lucas, *Complainant,*
Against
John Shields and Anne his wife, *Defendants.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are out of this country; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendants appear here at the April court next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper in this state for two months successively, and another copy be posted at the front door of this court.

(A Copy)

Teste, CHALES TAYLOR, C. M. C.

At a court held for Montgomery County, the 8th day of Nov. 1797.

George Taylor, *Complainant,*
Against
James Scaggs, *Defendant.* } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is out of this country; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant appear here at the April court next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper in this state for two months successively, and another copy be posted at the front door of this court.

(A Copy)

Teste, CHARLES TAYLOR, C. M. C.

At a Quarterly Court held for Chesterfield County, on Monday the 13th day of November, 1797.

David Flournoy, pltff.
against
George Westcoat, assignee of James and M'Comb, defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next March term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Courthouse for the said county.

(A Copy)

Teste THOMAS WATKINS, C. C. C.

Gamble & Temple,

HAVE received by the Juno, Planter, Alknomak and Eliza, from Liverpool, and Helen, from London,

A General Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Which will be sold on equitable terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE,

BROWN SUGAR,
LOAF do.
COFFEE,
PORTER in barrels containing three dozen,
ANTIGUA RUM,
FRENCH BRANDY,
A quantity of excellent back country WHISKEY,
BUTTER by the firkin,
150 bls. BEST HERRINGS,
2000 lbs. SEINE TWINE.

October 30, 1797. (tf)

Copper & Tin Ware MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWPEW WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK, as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD. W. C.

Richmond, Jan. 1, 1798. (tf)

Just Published,
And for SALE, at S. PLEASANTS' Printing-Office, *Richmond,*

THE

Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE

YEAR OF OUR LORD

1798;

CONTAINING

THE rising, setting, places and eclipses of the sun and moon; the places, place of the ascending node, latitude and southing of the moon; the places and aspects of planets (including the lately discovered planet, Georgian;) the rising, setting and southing of the planets, and of the most conspicuous fixed stars; conjunctions of the planets with fixed stars; all the visible eclipses of Jupiter's first satellite; the conjunctions of the moon with all stars not less than the 4th magnitude, which can be occultations any where in America; the equation of time, true within half a second, for the noon of every day in the year; and (in the preface) rules for finding the rising, setting and southing of any fixed star for any day in the year, not set down in the calendar; and for finding the length, increase or decrease of any day in the year.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of Pieces in Prose and Verse —with a list of Public Officers in this Commonwealth, Tables of Interest, of Dollars and Cents, Quakers' Yearly Meetings, Roads, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 20th, 97.17

FOR SALE,

Between Eight & Nine Hundred

Acres of Land,

lying at Westham, on James River, within seven miles of the city of Richmond.—There is of this Tract 500 acres Wood Land, and 120 acres Low Grounds. The purchaser may have on Hire for the ensuing year, from

Ten to Fifteen Male Labouring

NEGROES,

and be furnished with Corn and Fodder sufficient to support the plantation for the year. Possession may be had immediately. One half the purchase money will be expected when a conveyance is made, and for the other half two years credit will be allowed.

STOCK will be received for the first moiety. The land may be divided into 3 or 4 lots, but I should very much prefer selling it entire.

I would also sell and lay off into small lots,

1000 Acres,

Separated from the other tract by the Three Chopp'd Road—600 acres of this is Wood Land, 250 of which is superior to any high land in the neighbourhood

J. PENDLETON, Jr.

City of Richmond, November 20th, 1797.

Just Received,

And to be disposed of by the subscriber on Shockoe-Hill,

A FEW BALES OF

Coarse Cloths,

Coatings, Blankets, Half-Thicks & Kerseys;

ONE BALE OF ASSORTED

STUFFS & WOOLENS,

Consisting of Durants, Wildbore, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Kerseys, Swandown & Kerseymeres—also, about 100 dozen, of 4½ and 5lb PINS,—and a few dozen of

SPADES & SHOVELS,

Which will be sold very low on a credit of 3 to 6 months.

WILLIAM WISEHAM

November 3d, 1797.

N. B. The Cloths, Coatings, &c. sold by the Piece or Bale.

November 11th, 1797.

THE COMPLETE HORSE

TRAVELLER,

WILL Stand the ensuing Season at Buck Hill (on the south side of James River) about a mile from Richmond, and will be let to Mares at SIX GUINEAS the Season, FOUR GUINEAS the Leap, and TWELVE GUINEAS insurance, either of which, with a DOLLAR to the Groom to be paid before the Mares are removed. The insurance money will be returned on application with proof that the Mare did not prove with foal.

In addition to what pasturage there may be at Buck-Hill, I have rented (at one hundred pounds per annum) a considerable quantity of the Falls Plantation for the purpose of pasturage, equal to any in the State. Great attention will be paid to Mares and to keep the fences in good order, but will not be responsible for any accident.—I am not in possession of certificates of the pedigree or performance of Traveller: Mr. William Barksdale of Petersburg (well known to many on this continent) who has for upwards of two years been in Europe, and who purchased the horse intending to have returned to Virginia this fall, omitted sending them with the horse. The following is an extract from the letter Mr. Barksdale on his purchasing the horse wrote me, viz.

"London, 9th April, 1797.

"I yesterday met with a Horse which "pleased me far better than any one I have "seen since I have been in Europe; the "gentleman's situation obliged him to "sell him and I was extravagant enough "to give five hundred pounds sterling cash "down for him——His *Figure* and *Blood* "are equal to any thing in the kingdom—"he was raised by the famous Turf "O'Kelly, who signs his pedigree: A "few years ago fifteen hundred pounds "was offered for him and refused: He "stands high on the racing calender and "has won several king's plates—I thought "the horse a great bargain or I should "not have bought a second, as you gave "me one for only one. His size fifteen hands three inches high, full of "bone and the finest set of legs you ever "beheld, nine years old this season.

"WM. BARKSDALE."

I doubt no but the foregoing will (until the proper certificates arrive) be satisfactory to all who are acquainted with Mr. Barksdale or his character——TRAVELLER is a beautiful bay, his fine figure and justness of form are such as to excite the admiration of all who see him, and the best judges have acknowledged that he surpasses even what (from the high encomiums they had heard passed on him) they had conceived, and I may venture to say (as a very worthy gentleman observed) he is so perfect that even envy itself will be at a loss to find a fault—Pasturage *gratis.*

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchester, 23d November, 1797. } tf

The Elegant Thorough Bred

HORSE,

The Bay Colt,

ABOUT five feet two inches high, daily growing and improving, being only four years old, is a fine dark bay colour and beautifully marked, will stand (if not sold before) the ensuing season at CHALMARTA, situated in the county of Dinwiddie between the Namazeen and Coxe's Roads, about eighteen miles above Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at FOUR GUINEAS the Season, TWO and a HALF GUINEAS the Leap, and EIGHT GUINEAS Insurance, with THREE QUARTER DOLLARS to the Groom.

The BAY COLT was purchased in London by Mr. William Barksdale, of Petersburg, and is of the very best stock in England, as appears by the certificate of Lord Grosvenor, as follows, viz:

"31st January, 1797. This is to certify, that The Bay Colt was got by Highflyer, dam by Eclipse from Young Cade, "which was the dam of Vauxhall.

"GROSVENOR." (Seal)

N. B. The Cade Mare the dam of Vauxhall was also the dam of Dulcinea Mambrino, Cervantes and Sancho, all first "runners."

Good and extensive pasturage gratis, but will not be liable for any accident.

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchester, Nov. 23d, 1797.

☞ I would SELL THE BAY COLT on a credit of one, two and three years.

FOR SALE,

2000 ACRES OF PATENTED

LAND,

(MILITARY RIGHT)

ON Green River opposite the mouth of Rough Creek, with a FREESTONE QUARRY. For terms apply to the PRINTER.

December 5th, 1797. (2m)

For Sale by the Barel,

A QUANTITY OF

Connecticut Apple Brandy.

ROBERT RICHARDSON

BOOKER'S

Patent Threshing Machine.

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber has prepared the principal portable parts for a considerable number of his Threshing Machines, and those gentlemen that make early application need not fear a disappointment.

The improvements lately made, are so considerable, that the last four feet Drum Machine he built, has threshed twenty two bushels of wheat in an hour. He considers the substituting a Raw-Hide band for the rope, to be of great advantage, as one of the former will last as long as ten of the latter, while the cost of each will be nearly the same. For ready communications as well as other conveniences, he will fix himself in the City of Richmond by the first of January next, to which place he desires all Orders to be addressed to him or Mr. Robert Pollard. His Prices are as follows:

For building a three feet Drum Machine complete, including Drum, Wheels, Whirls, Nuts, Irons, Bands & Licence,	80 Dollars.
A four feet Drum Machine,	94
A five feet Ditto	106

The Plank, Scantling, Nails, and Board for the Workmen, to be found by the Employer, who must also be at the Expense of carrying the small Machinery from Richmond to the place where it is to be erected; the weight whereof will be from 2501b. to 4001b. according to size. Half the charge of Building is expected on engaging, the balance when the work is finished.

The portable Machinery being the parts most necessary to be executed with care and exactness, the Subscriber will prepare a considerable number more than he may probably use himself, and will be ready to furnish such persons as may choose to build Machines themselves, or employ other workmen, at the following rates.

For the Drum-wheels, Whirls, and all the Nuts finished for a three feet Drum Machine,	Dols 9
Four feet Ditto	10
Five feet Ditto	11
Irons for a three feet Ditto	12
Four feet Ditto	15
Five feet Ditto	18
Raw Hide Bands 1/. 2d. per lb.	
Licence prices are, For a three feet Drum Machine,	1
Four feet Ditto	18
Five feet Ditto	2

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Richmond, Dec. 25, 1797. 4ts

WILLIAM NICE,

HATTER,

(Opposite to Messrs. William & George Richardsons', Gold Smiths)

BEGS leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has already received, and hopes to merit a continuation of their favors.

He has now on hand a variety of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hats, of all prices and of the latest fashions; likewise, a large assortment of Military Hats.

Those who choose to purchase by wholesale will have great allowance made them and may be accommodated with a moderate credit.

☞ The highest cash price given for good FUR. 2m

☞ *The Charles Carter!*

Thomas Gilliat,

Has the pleasure of informing his friends of the arrival of the above ship from London, in which he has a very extensive assortment of

Fall and Fashionable

GOODS,

In addition to those he has already received by former vessels.

Richmond, Nov. 15, 1797. (tf)

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on the first Thursday in February next, at the dwelling house of Robert Carey Pleasants in the county of Powhatan,

FOUR Grey Horses, the Carriage and Harness, a Sorrel Mare, a Bay Mare, a Work Horse, two Colts, the Stock of Cattle and Sheep, or so much thereof as will satisfy a debt of one hundred and twenty seven pounds sixteen shillings and six pence with interest from the 25th day of December, 1796, and costs, due from said Robert C Pleasants, to the estate of James Drake, deceased, and which property was by the said Pleasants made over to us to secure the payment of the above.

ROBERT TAYLOR.
ROBERT MOSBY.
JOHN SWANN.

December 16th, 1797.

Doctor Perkins's

CELEBRATED

Metallic Points,

May now be had at this Printing Office, with the Patent Right and directions for using them.

STOLEN *out of my stable on the night of the 3rd instant, a very dark*

BAY MARE,

about six years old, she is full fifteen hands high, not docked or any brand remembered, has a few white hairs in her forehead, both hind feet and one fore foot white, with some dark spots in the white; she is rather sway backed, otherwise well made and trots well,—appears to be with foal, and is so dark that she may be taken for black.—A reward of FOURTEEN DOLLARS will be paid on her delivery at my plantation near Goochland Courthouse.

SAMUEL COUCH.

Little Creek, 12th Mo. 8th, 1797.

Moody & Price.

Have just received by the ship Charles Carter from London, a general assortment.

FALL & FANCY

GOODS,

Which they offer for sale on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce, their stores in *Richmond, Milton* and *Warren*; consisting of the following articles viz:

Superfine and second broad cloths, fashionable colors
Cassemeres of all colors
Lady's and Kersey Coatings
4-4 Irish Linens, Cambricks, Lancaster, Irish and Russia Sheetings
Manchestery, viz. Fancy and King Cord Thicksets and Velverets, Bombazett Durants, Cambiets, Wildbores and Moreens
Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Changeable Lutestrings, pink, white and blue Persians,
Florentine, black, drab, dove and white Satin
Sewing silk, best scarf twist, nuns thread Tailors, &c. &c. do.
Drab, white, green & blue Satin Cardinals trim'd with fur, newest fashion
Scarlet Cardinals, trim'd with small ermine
Green Lutestring Umbrellas
Ladies' fancy and kid slip shoes
Window Glass 8 by 12 and 10 by 12, 7 by 9 half boxes
Kendal Cottons and British Osnaburgs
Sheet Iron and Buttered Steel.

—ALSO—

A General Assortment of Superfine and Country

Boulting-Cloths.

Richmond, December 20, 1797. tf

FOR SALE,

That Valuable Tract of Land

WHEREON *the subscriber lives, containing* 1176 *acres by accurate survey; this Land is of excellent quality for corn, wheat and tobacco, conveniently situated, being only* 38 *miles from Richmond, on James river, and* 9 *from the Courthouse; the plantation in good order to work* 12 *or* 15 *hands to advantage——One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments. Military Lands will be received for the two last payments, & a generous price allowed——a further description is deemed unnecessary as I presume no bargain will take place without previously inspecting the premises.*

SMITH PAYNE.

Goochland, May 27th, 1797. tf.

Lewis Sestie,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Formerly near the BRIDGE, *now three doors above the* EAGLE TAVERN;

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he has for sale an elegant assortment of

GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES

of the first quality. He hopes that the public and his friends will continue their favors towards him, and assures them that his Watches are of a quality much superior to those which are ordinarily sold, as they have been chosen under his particular inspection.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Gold and Silver Watch Chains, Gilt and Steel Chains, Ear-Rings, Necklaces, and Rings, with several other Articles of Jewellery.

☞ He warrants every article which he sells, and will dispose of them at the lowest prices.

Richmond, Dec. 4th, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

At Epperson's Tavern, in Buckingham County, on the 23d of next month—About 2000 Acres of Valuable

LAND,

LYING in that neighbourhood, and belonging to the Estate of ANTHONY WINSTON. The lands will be laid off in Lots, the better to suit purchasers, and may be viewed on application to William Winston living near them, and a credit given for half the purchase money.

EDMUND WINSTON.

Dec. 10th, 1797. 5w